

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

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# MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

## FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2018/2019

**LRS0015 – READING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES**

(All Sections)

15 October 2018

9 a.m. – 11 a.m.

(2 Hours)

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### INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **FIVE** pages with **THREE** sections only.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Write all your answers for **SECTIONS A, B and C** in the Answer Booklet.

**SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION [15 MARKS]**

**Instructions:** Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow in **COMPLETE** sentences.

**What will humans look like in a million years?**

- 1 We need to look at our past in order to understand our future evolution. 1  
Will our descendants be cyborgs with hi-tech machine implants, regrowable  
limbs and cameras for eyes like something out of a science fiction novel? Would  
humans morph into a hybrid species of biological and artificial beings? Or could  
we become smaller or taller, thinner or fatter, or even with different facial 5  
features and skin colour? The answer would require us to revert a million years  
ago to understand what humans looked like then. For a start, *Homo sapiens* did  
not exist. A million years ago, there were probably a few different species of  
humans around, including *Homo heidelbergensis*, which shared similarities with  
both *Homo erectus* and modern humans, but more primitive anatomy than the 10  
later Neanderthal.
- 2 Over more recent history, during the last 10,000 years, there have been  
significant changes for humans to adapt. Agricultural living and plentiful food  
have led to health problems that we have used science to solve, such as treating  
diabetes with insulin. In terms of looks, humans have become fatter and, in some 15  
areas, taller. Thomas Mailund, associate professor in bioinformatics at Aarhus  
University, Denmark suggested that perhaps we could evolve to be smaller so  
our bodies would need less energy, which would be handy on a highly-populated  
planet.
- 3 What will happen to our species in the future? Humans have to adapt 20  
living alongside with lots of people. Back when we were hunter gatherers, there  
would have been a handful of interactions on a daily basis. Mailund suggested  
that we may evolve in ways that help us to deal with this. Remembering people's  
names, for example, could become a much more important skill. Here is where  
the technology comes in handy. 25
- 4 According to Thomas Mailund "An implant in the brain would allow us  
to remember people's name. We know what genes are involved in building the  
brain that's good at remembering people's names. We might just change that. It  
sounds more like science fiction. But we can do that right now. We can implant  
it but we don't know how to wire it up to make it useful. We're getting there but 30  
it's very experimental. It's not really a biological question anymore, it's  
technological."
- 5 Currently, people have implants to fix an element of the body that is  
broken, such as a pacemaker or a hip implant. Perhaps in the future, implants will  
be used simply to improve a person. As well as brain implants, we might have 35  
more visible parts of technology as an element of our appearance, such an  
artificial eye with a camera that can read different frequencies of colour and  
visuals. We have all heard of designer babies. Scientists already have the  
technology to change the genes of an embryo though it is controversial and no  
one is sure what happens next. However, in the future, Mailund suggests, it may 40  
be seen as unethical not to change certain genes. With that may come choice  
about a baby's features, so perhaps humans will look like what their parents want  
them to look like.

**Continued...**

- 6        “It’s still going to be selection, it’s just artificial selection now. What we  
do with breeds of dogs, we’ll do with humans,” said Mailund. This is all rather 45  
hypothetical, but can demographic trends give us any sense of what we may look  
like in the future?
- 7        “Predicting out a million years is pure speculation, but predicting into the  
more immediate future is certainly possible using bioinformatics by combining  
what is known about genetic variation now with models of demographic change 50  
going forward,” said Dr. Jason A. Hodgson, Lecturer, Grand Challenges in  
Ecosystems and the Environment
- 8        Now we have genetic samples of complete genomes from humans around  
the world. Geneticists are getting a better understanding of genetic variation and  
how it is structured in a human population. We cannot exactly predict how 55  
genetic variation will change, but scientists in the field of bioinformatics are  
looking to demographic trends to give us some idea. Hodgson predicts urban and  
rural area will become increasingly differentiated within people.
- 9        According to Hodgson, “All the migration comes from rural areas into  
cities so you get an increase in genetic diversity in cities and a decrease in rural 60  
areas. What you might see is differentiation along lines where people live.”
- 10       It will vary across the world but in the United Kingdom, for example, rural  
areas are less diverse and have more ancestry that has been in Britain for a longer  
period of time compared with urban areas which have a higher population of 65  
migrants. Some groups are reproducing at higher or lower rates. Populations in  
Africa, for example, are rapidly expanding so those genes increase at a higher  
frequency on a global population level. Areas of light skin colour are reproducing  
at lower rates. Therefore, Hodgson predicts, skin colour from a global perspective  
will get darker.
- 11       According to Hodgson, “It’s almost certainly the case that dark skin colour 70  
is increasing in frequency on a global scale relative to light skin colour. I’d expect  
that the average person several generations out from now will have darker skin  
colour than they do now.”
- 12       Next, we will look at Space. What would we evolve to look like? With  
lower gravity, the muscles of our bodies could change structure. Perhaps we will 75  
have longer arms and legs. In a colder, Ice-Age type climate, could we even  
become even chubbier, with insulating body hair, like our Neanderthal relatives?  
According to Hodgson, human genetic variation is increasing. Worldwide there  
are roughly two new mutations for every one of the 3.5 billion base pairs in the  
human genome every year. It is pretty amazing and makes it unlikely we will 80  
look the same in a million years.

*Adapted from Jones, L. Retrieved from <https://www.bbcearth.com/blog/?article=what-will-humans-look-like-in-a-million-year>*

**Continued...**

- a) What is the main idea of paragraph 1? (2 marks)
- b) Briefly describe implants that could be beneficial for humans in the future. (2 marks)
- c) What are the controversies pertaining to the alteration of genes of an embryo? (3 marks)
- d) How is it possible to scientifically predict the immediate future? (2 marks)
- e) What does "it" in line 55 means? (1 mark)
- f) According to Hodgson, how do genetic diversity occur? (3 marks)
- g) Briefly describe the genetic variation and its mutation in the future. (2 marks)

## SECTION B: VOCABULARY [20 MARKS]

### Question 1: Prefixes and Suffixes (10 marks)

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prefixes and suffixes.

Looming up out of the green Cheshire countryside, listening to Deep Space, the Lovell telescope is an icon of science. And it listens, the third largest radio telescope in the world becomes (for just a few days every summer) a massive, animated art (0) installation (install). As part of the Bluedot music and science festival at Jodrell Bank, the telescope has now played host to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) devised by Brian Eno and Daito Manabe. The latter developed animated data which the telescope was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) from Space, and beamed it onto the structure.

This year it will host two specially commissioned projection pieces - one inspired by the possibility of extraterrestrial life. Making artists' work come to life on a big, complicated steel structure has been the task of Pod Bluman, who is in the business of building "visual experiences".

For the last two years though, Sir Bernard Lovell's beloved 5,000 square metre bowl has been undergoing intensive restoration, which means it has to be kept static and pointed (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) upward. As a result, artists and designers are deprived of its huge circular "screen". "All we had was the superstructure, so we convinced the powers-that-be that we needed a 3-D scan of the whole thing," said Mr Bluman. The need for that scan dates from when construction first began on Professor Bernard Lovell's great telescope in 1952. Even as the structure took shape, there were many (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) engineering problems.

Many ad hoc solutions that allowed the 1,500 tonne bowl to be steered with pinpoint accuracy were devised along the way, including the use of racks from battleship gun turrets. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) as a result of these swift engineering fixes during construction, there were no accurate technical drawings of the telescope available. "We used a Lidar scan, which essentially shoots lasers at the entire telescope to create an enormously detailed point cloud - a three-dimensional map of the structure," Mr Bluman explained. Once he and his team had simplified this map, they used it to virtually "(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (flat) out" the whole structure into a two-dimensional plan, and used that to design the animations that would be projected onto every single strut.

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When that 2-D animated plan was “remoulded” back into a 3-D telescope - complete with its mapped-on animations - the team could convert that into a scheme of exactly where every (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (project) should be positioned to fill each strut's surface with images. According to Dr. Teresa Anderson, director of the Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre, said that ever since she and her team began running (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (culture) events on the site more than a decade ago, the idea of using the Lovell Telescope was something that had “(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (absolute) fascinated artists”. “It’s so big - as tall as the clock tower of Big Ben - so Lovell Telescope is an amazing edifice as well as a scientific instrument. And once you start thinking about what the 3-D telescope is doing - listening to the Universe - it becomes even more fascinating.” So now what does she think about Sir Bernard Lovell’s great scientific (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) of becoming a giant light show during a festival?

*Adapted from Gill, V. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-44900634>*

(10 marks)

### Question 2: Prefixes and Suffixes (10 marks)

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prefixes and suffixes.

Authorities in China have ordered an investigation into a (0) vaccination (vaccine) scandal as panic grows over product safety. Last week vaccine maker Changsheng Biotechnology Co was found to have falsified production data for its rabies vaccine. The firm has been ordered to halt production and recall rabies vaccines. There has been no evidence of harm from the vaccine, but the scandal has sparked a huge outcry in China.

Changsheng, which suspended trading in its shares for part of Monday, saw their value drop by 10% on the day. The shares have slumped 47 per cent since mid-July, when news of the scandal first broke. On Sunday, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang urged severe (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (punish) for the people involved, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) the incident had “crossed a moral line”.

“We will (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (resolute) crack down on illegal and criminal acts that endanger the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) of peoples’ lives, resolutely punish lawbreakers according to the law, and resolutely and severely criticise (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (relic) of duty in (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (vision),” he said in a statement posted on a government website. Changsheng has apologised, saying that it was “guilty and embarrassed” and would co-operate with drug regulators to carry out a comprehensive internal investigation.

On 15 July, China’s State Drug Administration (SDA) announced that Changchun Changsheng had falsified production data during the production of its freeze-dried human rabies vaccine. According to a report by Xinhua, an official said the company had “fabricated production records and product inspection records”, as well as “(7) \_\_\_\_\_ (arbitr) changed process parameters and equipment” during production. The China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) said the rabies vaccine had been (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) and that the company would be put under investigation. Days later, Jilin province authorities announced a 2017 batch of the firm’s diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine - or DTaP - was also (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (standard). According to state media outlet CGTN, more than 250,000 doses of DTaP in the batch had already been sold to disease control and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (prevent) centres in eastern China. The company has now been ordered to pay a fine of 3.4 million yuan (\$510,000; £387,957).

*Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-44920193>*

(10 marks)

Continued...

**SECTION C: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS [15 MARKS]**

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks with the correct synonyms and antonyms.

scrumptious   promising   haphazardly   indulge   unpleasant   excited  
infringement   dishonesty   successful   similarities   cheerful   doubt  
opportunity   interior   supporting

1. It was an **auspicious** and \_\_\_\_\_ day for the two beaming couple.
2. You must **trust** your instinct and never \_\_\_\_\_ your own judgement.
3. We were treated to a **delicious** and \_\_\_\_\_ meal during the reception.
4. Melissa loves to **pamper** and \_\_\_\_\_ herself with a relaxing spa every weekend.
5. Despite our **differences** in opinions, we still share some \_\_\_\_\_ on work etiquettes.
6. Michelle **snide** remarks on the dress had received many \_\_\_\_\_ stares from the attendees.
7. Even though the weather was **gloomy** during the whole trip, the children still looked \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the day.
8. The **exterior** walls of the house are made from bare bricks, but the \_\_\_\_\_ door frames and furniture are made from oak.
9. It was a **futile** effort due to lack of funding even though there were three \_\_\_\_\_ attempts in the experiments.
10. The students were **eager** to sign up for the course by 12pm as they were \_\_\_\_\_ to obtain a free concert ticket.
11. The reception was very **methodically** organized, but the catering service appointed was \_\_\_\_\_ executed as they were under staff.
12. Ahmad was given another **chance** to amend the error made in his test, and he was reminded that it will be his last \_\_\_\_\_ to do so.
13. Even though **honesty** is the best policy, many petty traders still resort to \_\_\_\_\_ when customers haggle for lower prices.
14. The group has been **advocating** for the welfare of all single mothers, and they will be \_\_\_\_\_ any agency that would assist in their plea.
15. Amir claimed that the way he had been treated was a **violation** of his right as a student representative council even though it was a minor \_\_\_\_\_ of the law in the university.

**End of paper**